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# When Clothing Company

30 to 40 N. Pennsylvania Street.

naught, the Duke and Duchess of York, the

Duke of Cambridge, Prince Francis of

Teck, Prince Christian, the Duke and

Duchess of Portland, the Duke and Duchess

of Devonshire, the Grand Duke of Hesse,

the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of

Coventry, the Duke of Westminister, the

the Earl of Derby, left Victoria Station of

Choate, the United States ambassador,

drove to the Downs as the guest of the

lord chief justice, Baron Russell of Killo-

Choate, jr., was one of J. Pierpont Morgan's

coaching party; Major General Samuel S. Sumner, the new military attache of the

United States embassy, was also present.

and led by his trainer, Moulton, was walked

about the paddock before the race course

followed by a large crowd of admirers. He

was quiet and his quarters were a mass of

muscle. His coat gleamed in the sunshine

like bronze. An enthusiast said: "That

horse must fall to be beaten." This opinion

HOLOCAUST HAD FEW FRIENDS.

of muscle and having a dull, listless look

which bore testimony to the amount of work

and traveling the colt has gone through dur-

ing the last few weeks. All the jockeys were

the course. Cannon, on the favorite, Flying

Fox, was paler than usual and his lips

twitched. Sloan, on Holocaust, sat blinking

his eyes, and S. Loates, on Damocles, was

persistently stroking his chin. There was a

trance to the course to the club inclosure

owing to a sudden alteration in the police

arrangements, which resulted in fifty to one

hundred men, whose names are famous

throughout the land, being hustled by police-

The race was started three-quarters of

an hour late, and when the horses settled

down to work Holocaust was driven to the

front, followed by Flying Fox. A mile from

directly after Cannon sent his crack ou

claimed that the fact that a furlong further

on the French horse broke his fetlock joint

said Sloan, who at once dismounted. Can-

non, who was holding a strong lead, finished

which naturally was intensely popular, and

the return of Flying Fox to the inclosure

was a triumphal procession. The Duke of

duke has won several Derbys, but this is the

first time Cannon has won the great race.

Sloan's escort of police could scarcely force

While it is not generally almitted that

Sloan could have won, to many persons

did not look so improbable. He was not

eading round Tattenham corner. In re-

Mr. J. Musker's bay filly Lady Schomberg.

The Prince of Wales gave a dinner party

York, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Chris-

tion of Schleswig-Holstein, and most of the

Views of the Sporting Press.

Holocaust yesterday and express sympathy

there were rumors of an injury to the ani-

caused the accident. Sporting

with the owner. The Sporting Times says

that when the accident occurred Holocaust

both papers agree in the opinion that he could not have beaten Flying Fox; that it

was hardly fair to put him to such a severe

test after Sunday's race in Paris and the

ANOTHER DOCK STRIKE.

Nearly 2,000 Freight Handlers Quit

Work at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 31.-With the exception

larger loads on their trucks. The men re-

fused to do so claiming that an agreement

carry a certain load and they would carry

no more. The leaders of the freight-hand

lers were at once summoned to the dock, but all efforts to settle the trouble were un-

availing and the men quit. When the

freight-handlers at the other docks heard of the strike at the Lehigh freighthouse they

became uneasy and wanted to quit at once.

wait upon the superintendent of the Le-

unless they are given assurances that the

agreements as to the amount of freight to

be carried by each truck will be adhered to,

the strike will be continued. The men claim

that many nonunion men are still employed along the docks and this seems to be the

principal cause for the present trouble. This, nowever, is denied by the Lehigh Valley of-

ficials, who say that all nonunion men have been discharged.

SCHLEY RETURNS TO OMAHA.

The Admiral Makes a Few Brief

Speeches in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., May 31 .- Admiral Schley

and wife arrived in Omaha at noon to-day

on his return from their Western trip, in

company with General and Mrs. Mander-

son. The admiral came in on a special

train over the Union Pacific and was met at

the Union Station by President Burt and

other officials of the road as well as by

trip through Nebraska was one continuous

ovation. The admiral made brief speeches

at the frequent stopping places, thanking the people for their welcome, which he took

not to himself but for the navy. At Metro-politan Hall to-night the admiral and wife

were guests of the Royal Arcanum. Several hundred persons were present and the admiral spent an hour at the Creighton Orpheum Theater and was wildly cheered by the immense audience. Admiral and

several hundred cheering enthusiasts. The

high Valley docks to-morrow morning, and

They were, however, kept at work until 6 o'clock, when they quit in a body.

The strikers appointed a committee to

LONDON, June 1.-The Sporting News

betting was 5 to 2 on Yumboo.

aristocratic members.

led by the Duke of Westminster, ap-

There were three cheers when his

ed Cannon back to the weighing room.

plocaust's fate was sealed, and it was

the two favorites were clear of the

Holocaust led into the straight, but

men as though they were pickpockets.

was reechoed by the crowd of spectators.

Flying Fox, with a stable boy on his back

wen, from Tadworth court. Joseph H

special train for Epsom. Joseph H

local government board, the Earl of

Londonderry, Lord Lurgan and

Invalid Chairs Of all kinds and accessories for the sick room Trusses made and properly adjusted. Store open every Saturday night. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., New No. 127, 17 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind

BUT HE RODE THE GAMIEST HORSE THAT EVER RAN A RACE.

Holocaust's Foot Broken Off, Yet the Animal Continued in the Contest Until Pulled Up.

DERBY WON BY FLYING FOX

WHICH FINISHED TWO LENGTHS AHEAD OF DAMOCLES, SECOND.

England's Greatest Racing Event Witnessed by Royalty, Ambassador Choate and Other Americans.

LONDON, May 31 .- The Derby, otherwise of the Derby stakes, was won to-day by the Duke of Westminister's bay colt, Flying Fox, by two lengths at the second day of the Epsom meeting. W. R. Marshall's | did not affect the result. "I heard it snap, chestnut colt Damocles, by Suspender-Revelry, was second. Mr. J. Miller's brown colt Innocence, by Simonian-Lavierge, was third. Twelve horses ran. The betting was 5 to 2 on Flying Fox, ridden by Cannon; 15 to 1 against Damocies, and 50 to 1 against Innocence. The time was 2:42 4-5. Holocaust, who entered the straight in second place, there broke his fetlock joint, and was subsequently pole-axed, no gun being handy on the race track. Tod Sloan was uninjured and walked back to the weighing room escorted by policemen.

Disappointed as is Tod Sloan at his fail ure to win the Derby when convinced that he had the race won, his grief at the death of Holocaust outweighs all else. "I never he said this evening, "and I never expect to see such another. He was the gamlest thoroughbred that ever stood on irons. I managed to get a good start and led the race around the back turn, keeping close to the rails. At Tattenham corner Flying Fox was next to me, and I called to Cannon at the turn, saying, 'Come in closer,' as I did not want him to let any one between us. Flying For had taken the lead, and I then pulled out and again took the lead, Holocaust going splendidly, without urging. I am convinced he had all the steam necessary to win the race easily, but suddenly I felt him going down. He did not throw me. I got both legs on one side of the saddle. when I found one foot caught in the stirrup. I knew if he fell I would go under him, and I held on his neck with both arms until I pulled up enough to dismount. The leg had been broken clean off, so that the horse was jamming the stump on the ground at each jump. I never saw such a sight, and yet the horse was so game that I think he would have kept on in the race if it had was certainly going well. The sportsmen been physically possible. It is impossible to also admit that he was a good horse, but tell how the accident occurred, though the turf was very hard and he may have turned the leg on some obstacle. Of course, there was nothing to do but to kill the poor fellow. He lost his life in the gamiest race I ever ran."

THE BETTING. Before the racing started Holocaust receded in the betting from 4 to 1 until 7 to 1 against him was vainly shouted. In the meanwhile 3 to 2 was laid on Flying Fox, whose owner was a notable figure in the of a few men at the Central freighthouse. paddock, with his racing colors at his but- all the freight-handlers on the docks went tonhole. The conditions of the race were on strike again at 6 o'clock to-night, two as follows: The Derby stakes of 6,000 sov- thousand men being involved. The strikers croigns, by subscription of fifty sovereigns | held a meeting at 8 o'clock to-night, at each, half forfeit, or five sovereigns only if which it was announced that if their grievdeclared by the first Tuesday in January, ances are not settled to-morrow, the grain-1898, for three-year-olds; the nominator of shovelers will quit work in sympathy with the winner to receive 500 sovereigns, the them. The scoopers' organization was repowner of the second 300 sovereigns and the resented at the meeting by a committee. owner of the third 200 sovereigns out of the The trouble started early in the day at the stakes; about one mile and a half; seventy- Lehigh Valley freighthouse, where the men five subscribers.

There was the greatest attendance at the race in years. Mr. Choate occupied a existed by virtue of which they were to box on the Jockey Club stand. Consul-Osborne was accompanied by Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Thompson, of Ohio, Colonel and Mrs. Hunsicker and Mrs. Etton. present were Mrs. Alexander Barrett of lew York, Lady Francis Hope (May Yohe) Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper, Al Hayman of New York, Charles Frohman, T. D. Marks, Villiam Gillette, Edna May, Frank Lawton, A. Sullivan, Richard Croker, Colonel Webb of Seattle and Lote Fuller.

The usual scenes were witnessed along the leading to Epsom this morning and he familiar crowds assembled on the Downs. The Prince of Wales and a party, including the Duke and Duchess of Con-

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Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

REVIEW OF THE MILITARY OPERA-TIONS ABOUT MANILA.

Text of Letters That Passed Between the American Commander and General Aguinaldo.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM COL. STOT-SENBURG MADE PUBLIC.

urther Details of the Capture of Two Officers of the Hospital Ship Relief by Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-The secretary of war to-day made public the report of General Otis, dated from Manila, transmitting the reports of his subordinate officers the operations around Manila up to April 6. General Otis begins with this statement: "These military operations are fairly well presented in the reports and I have little to add thereto, but desire particularly to call attention to the rise and development of conditions and circumstances which resulted finally in war. This I deem to be essential in order to correct the somewhat prevailing impression that the government of the United States is responsible through deceit or wrongful action for the present existing hostilities." To this end he gives a short summary of the Philippine insurrection against Spain, laying stress on the fact that a small band of the natives of Luzon, leaders of the rebellion of 1896 against Spain, were induced for a monetary Holocaust had but few friends, being light destruction of the Spanish fleet, there being, as General Otis says, "encouraged without authority to attempt the organization of what they were pleased to denominate an independent government for the Filipino

> General Otis tells of the landing of Aguinaldo from an American vessel and of the insurgents taking advantage of the active hostilities between the United States and Spain to capture southern points and increase their strength. Independence, Gen. Otis says, was proclaimed by Aguinaldo in August and as early as June he had warned the United States authorities against the landing of its military forces on Philippine soil without first obtaining his consent, because as he expressed it, "the Philippine people might consider the occupation of Philippine territory by North American

troops a violation of their rights." General Otis adds: "When the United States forces landed from their transports near and to the south of Manila, for the purpose of attacking the city the fiction that they were acting as allies of the insurgents and in furtherance of Philippine independence appears to have been conveyed by insurgent leaders."

Westminster went out to meet his horse, bareheaded, holding his hat in his hand, and AGUINALDO'S PREPARATIONS. General Otis describes Aguinaldo's efforts to strengthen his lines in preparation for Flying Fox is undoubtedly a great horse, hostilities with the United States during this time and explains the growth of the insurgent independent movement by stating that, in the absence of Spanish authority, many American jockey reached the weighing room able and conservative Filipinos gave adherence to this seemingly de facto government. Many of these withdrew their adherence when the radical element declared its hostility to the United States.

Describing briefly the tension that existed at the time, General Otis includes, in exright and I am going to ride in the next planation of his course, some highly important correspondence that passed between himself and Aguinaldo. Early in January, won by Lord William Beresford's two-yearwhen General Otis was asked by conservative Filipinos to appoint a committee of army officers to meet an insurgent committee and effect a compromise by which peace might be maintained, General Otis refused to recognize an insurgent, but was willing to negotiate with Aguinaldo or a commission appointed by him. Aguinaldo's recluded the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of sponse and General Otis's reply are set out in the following extract from the report:

> "Malolos, Jan. 9. Maj. Gen. E. E. Otis, General of the American forces of Occupation in Manila: 'General-I have been informed, after the nterview between the commissioners of my government and Mr. Carman, that there will name for the same object. Although it not being explained to me the reason why you my government I have the faculty of doing same with those of the commanding general who cannot be recognized. Never-theless, for the sake of peace. I have confollowing gentlemen: Florentino Flores, Ambrosio Flores and Manuel Arguiles, that they may together represent me and arrive at an accord, with those whom you will name, with the object of using such meth-ods as will normalize the actual situation created by the attitude of your government and troops. If you will deign to attend to said commissioners and through these methods to some understanding, if only temporary,' that will insure the peace and harmony amongst ourselves, the Filipino public would reach a grateful glory. "I am yours, general, with the highest consideration, your most respectful servant "EMILIO AGUINALDO."

OTIS'S REPLY.

To this letter General Otis replied as fol-"Manila, P. I., Jan. 9, 1899.

'Gen, Emilio Aguinaldo, Commanding Revolutionary Forces, Malolos, P. I .: "General-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day and am much pleased at the action you have taken. I greatly regret that you have not a clear understanding of my position and motives and trust that my explanation, assisted by the conference I have invited will make them clear to you. In my official capacity, I am merely the agent of the United States government, to conduct its affairs under the limits which its Constitution and laws impose. I cannot recogany national or civil power already formally recognized government, unless specially authorized to do so by the instructions of the executive of the United States. For this reason I was unable to receive officially the representatives of the revolutionary government and endeavored to make that inability clear to the distinguished gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure to converse a few evenings since. You will bear witness that my course throughout my entire official connection with affairs here has been consistent and it has pained me that I have not been able to receive and answer communications of the Cabinet officers of the gov-

ernment at Malolos, fearing that I might be erroneously charged with lack of cour-"Permit me now, briefly, general, to speak of the serious misunderstanding which exists between the Philippine people and the representatives of the United States government and which I hope that our com-missioners, by a thorough discussion, may be able to dispel. I sincerely believe that all desire peace and harmony and yet, by the machinations of evil-disposed persons the people have been influenced to think that we occupy the position of adversaries.

"The Filipinos appear to be of opinion that we meditate attack, while I am under the strict orders of the President of the United States to avoid conflict in any way possible. My troops, witnessing the earnestness, the comparatively disturbed and un-friendly attitude of the revolutionary troops and many of the citizens of Manila. clude that active hostilities have been determined upon, although it must be clearly within the perception of fair and reflecting minds that the welfare and happiness of the

Spain was forced and she has acknowl-

edged before the world that all her claime

a definite policy. That policy must conform to the will of the people of the United States expressed through its representatives in Congress. For that action the Philip pine people should walt, at least, before severing the existing friendly relations. I am governed by a desire to further the interests of the Philippine people and shall continue to labor with that end in view. There shall be no conflict of forces if I am able to avoid it, and still I shall endeavor to maintain a position to meet all emergencies that may arise. "Permit me to subscribe myself, general with highest respect, your most obedient

"Major General U. S. V., Commanding." REACHED NO CONCLUSION. General Otis says the negotiations between the two commissions reached no conclusions as the insurgent members could not submit any formulated statement which they were able to maintain. They presented as the desire of the insurgents absolute independence under the protection of the United States, but the nature and scope of the protection wished for they could not explain, and the conferences resulted in failure.

In the latter part of January the insurgents became aggressive, interfering with the American troops, and finally led General Otis to address another letter to Aguinaldo calling attention to the arrest by Fillpinos of some American soldiers and newspaper correspondent, and requesting an explanation. General Otis's letter added: "I am doing everything possible to preserve the peace and avoid all friction until the Filipino people can be made fully acquainted with the sentiments and intentions of the American government, when I am confident they will appreciate the endeavors of the United States and will again look upon that country as their friend and protector. I also believe that the present unrest

the result of machinations of evil-disposed Aguinaldo replied that the men were ar rested inside of his lines for breach of a de cree forbidding foreigners to approach within the insurgent lines. In a vein of sarcasm he added: "I must state that, in consideration of the friendship of the Philip pine people for the Americans, the said soldiers have not been imprisoned, but detained, in accordance with the spirit of the of Oct. 20 last. They have been lodged in the gobierno militar, and have been issued the daily rations of our officers. If they have been uncomfortable it is due to the excessive sobriety of our race and of our soldiers, who are accustomed to eat With these explanations, I believe, general, you will understand the motive of the detention of your soldiers, to-day liberated, and who have been treated with all due consideration to leave the island. These men | consideration. I therefore hope that your returned to the vicinity of Manila after the determination may be another motive on sideration of this I also decree the liberty of the correspondent referred to.' General Otis's report explains that the

Americans were not outside our lines and to show the efforts of the American authorand how the insurgents had continually labored to strengthen their lines, threatening and how finally, on the night of Feb. the demonstration was made, as told by General MacArthur, which resulted in the killing of a Filipino by an American sentry and the firing on the Americans by the in-

"The insurgent army had thus suc ceeded in drawing the fire of a small outpost which they had evidently labored with all justify in some way their premeditated at-It is not believed that the chief in surgent leaders wished to open hostilities at this time, as they were not completely prepared to assume the initiative. They de sired two or three days more to perfect their brought on the crisis which anticipated their action. They could not have delayed long, however, for it was their object to force an issue before American troops then en route could arrive at Manila.

The movements of troops during the pro tracted engagement which followed and their success at every point are described herewith copies of the most important telegraphic instructions sent from these different headquarters to the different organizations of the command from which the progress of events can be quite accurately traced. I cannot speak too highly of the efficiency displayed by the troops under the most trying ordeals and where all organizations engaged conducted themselves so courageously it would be difficult to undertake special mention. My adjutant general my aids and other members of my staff conveyed many verbal instructions during the day to points most hotly contested and assisted materially in the repeated successes

'During the night of Feb. 4 and the following day the insurgents of the city were greatly agitated, fearing for their persona safety. A portion to the number of \$,000 had been enrolled in a secret society for the purpose of attacking our troops within the city and performing incendiary work while the insurgents pressed us from without. This our forces both in front and rear was anticipated. So admirably, however, had General the provost marshal general, dis the rising was surpressed wherever attempted. His action was quick and decis-Early on the morning of the 5th the police companies so effectively delivered their fire upon these assembling organizations that they were dispersed and dis-couraged. Their loss in killed and wounded have been above fifty or sixty. They made no further dangerous strations until the night of Feb. 2 when they suffered a most severe punish was made with the intention of placing our northern line in better tactical condition and nsisted in swinging the left of Gen MacArthur's division to the front. officer had requested to do this shortly after the 5th, but was informed that we would await an anticipated concentration of the enemy on our left where their activity was daily increasing. It was expected that if enemy would collect its routed forces which we could not pursue and would place them in posttion on our northern front. Our expectations were partially realized, and when he had massed his forces on our left, which we were informed numbered some 4,000, but which in fact did not exceed 2,500, the movement was made and was attended with our

accustomed success.' CAPTURED BY FILIPINOS. How Two Officers of the Relief Were

Taken by Insurgents. MANILA, May 31.-Details regarding the capture by Filipinos of two officers of the United States hospital ship Relief, yesterday, have just been obtained. The Relief lies in the harbor in front of this city. Third Officer Fred Heppy and Assistant Engineer Charles Blandford rigged a sail on one of the ship's boats and went sailing along the shore on the south, opposite the insurgent lines. The boat became becalmed near the shore and some of the native canoes with Filipinos on board put out and captured the two men, who were unarmed, and also took possession of the boat. The United States turret ship Monadnock quickly sent a boat with a landing party ashore, under cover of her guns and shelled the shore briskly The natives, however, rushed the prisoners into the woods before the Monadnock's boat reached land. Persons on board several other ships saw the affair through glasses, but were unable to prevent the capture of Heppy and Blandford.

Friendly natives arriving here from the country around San Isadro and San Miguel report that a reign of terror has prevailed since the American troops were withdrawn from those parts of the islands. The insurgents, who are returning there, deal vengeance upon those of their countrymen who have shown any friendship toward the Americans during the latter's occupation of the territory. The "friendlies" declare that unoffending people are being murdered daily and that their houses are being burned and their property confiscated. Plenty of sympathizers with the insurrection remained during the Americans' stay, and they have been reporting these instances of friendliness toward our troops. The refugees add that the inhabitants were badly oppressed by the native soldiers before the American occupation, but that the condition is worse now. Doubtless there is much truth in the reports, though such stories from Filipino sources are always magnified.

DOES NOT NEED VOLUNTEERS. President McKinley Thinks Otis Can

Get Along with Regulars. WASHINGTON, May 31.-The President to-day declared to a congressional caller that there was not, at precent, any conmplation of largely increasing General Otis's forces in the Philippines. He sale

that nothing had been received from General Otis which indicated the necessity for more troops beyond the regulars who are to be sent to relieve the retiring volunteers. But the President added that if additional reinforcements became necessary, they would be promptly furnished. A number of Governors of States had advised him that they could furnish him regiments in short order, if occasion required. But at the same time the President expressed his strong belief and confidence that the mustering in of additional volunteers, in accordance with the authority granted by the army reorganization bill, would not be wise.

Secretary Alger was with the President for some time discussing the situation. When he left the White House he denied that General Otis had cabled yesterday that 30,000 troops would be necessary. "General Otis," said he, "has been notified from time to time that all the troops he considered necessary would be supplied to him, and not word of complaint has come from him. This morning I cabled to Otis, giving him definite information as to the number of regulars he would have after the volunteers returned. Including the Nineteenth Infantry, which was delayed at Ponce by the stranding of the transport Meade, he will have 25,000 regulars. We have absolutely no reason to believe that General Otis will require more troops than we can furnish without enlisting volunteers."

Want to Stay in the Philippines. NEW YORK, May 31 .-- A special to the Herald from Manila says: "Information has been received here that satisfactory results have attended the movements among memers of the volunteer regiments in Manila for the establishment of a large American colony in the Philippines. Four thousand of the volunteers now in the islands are reported to have signed a petition to the President and secretary of war praying they receive their discharge in Manila, instead of at the places of enlistment, and that they be allowed travel pay to the place of enlistment. It was explained they believed the Philippine islands 'offered rare opportunities for industrious and enterprising Americans to make for themselves homes,' and that they desired to remain 'for the purpose of taking part in the development of the mining, agricultural and industrial resources of the islands.' The petition stated that government, those signing it pledged their united support in upholding the laws and protecting the interests of the United States there, and would, if so desired, become members of a national guard or such organization as might be necessary for the best protection of American interests in the

WORK OF VOLUNTEERS.

Reports from Col. Stotsenburg and Other Officers Given Out. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The War Department to-day made public another mail report from Colonel Stotsenburg and other officers of the Nebraska and Wyoming regiments which participated in an action of Feb. 22. About 200 insurgents had been concealed in the bamboo south of the water works for two days. Colonel Stotsenburg, with the First Nebraska, and Major Foote with the First Battalion of Wyoming infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Black, of the First North Dakota Infantry, in charge of the ambulances were detailed to surround the party, and if possible, to capture or destroy them. The insurgents changed their positions during the night and with the bamboo thickets and a heavy early morning fog, they managed to find an opening in the American line and slip through to the river, which they managed to cross, although under a heavy fire and suffering severe loss. General Hale reported that while the movement had been unsuccessful as to the destruction of the band, the region was thereafter free from all further

annoyance by the natives. Colonel Stotsenburg says in his report that he ran into a strong force of the enemy while trying to get into their rear and when the fog lifted found himself and party within 200 yards of them across a ploughe ield and exposed to a heavy Mauser fire. The insurgents started to charge, but two hem that they had enough and they disappeared precipitately toward the Santalon river. The Nebraskans did not lose a man

Captain Black, of the ambulance corps, submits a report of the courage displayed by three hospital men and eight of the Nebraska regiment who were attacked by superior force while conveying the wounded ield under direct fire at 150 yards from the nsurgents, but the enlisted men gallantly neld the natives in check while the litter and later came in themselves under a terrific fire from the natives who were within seventy-five yards of them at the time Captain Black says: "I would respectfully recommend to your favorable consideration he following men: Privates Coleman, Dallery and Carter, hospital corps; and Ser-geant Hedgecock, Company H; Sergeant homas, Company K; Privates Bates, Mc-Inay, Tucker, Grayson and Boyle, all of D Company, and Private Brown of H. Com-pany, all of the First Nebraska."

Otis's Latest List of Wounded. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following is

Fourth Cavalry-May 2, Company E, Private James Thorson, leg, slight.
Seventeenth Infantry—May 17, Company
A, Private Homer A. Hall, eye, slight.
Twenty-second Infantry—May 18, Company C, Private Charles L. Dieded, breast, slight.

Pifty-first Iowa-May 27, Company M, Private James J. Markey, leg, moderate, Third Infantry-Company C, Private Charles Gamble, head, severe; Stanley Anderson, thigh, severe.

Fourth Infantry-May 27, Company A,
Private Excelsion H. Wiedburg, arm, slight.

Captured Sailors Well. WASHINGTON, May 31.-The following dispatch from Manila received by the Navy Department from Captain Baker, is the first has been received for over a weeek. It is taken by the department as a hopeful indication of his situation: "Escaped Spanish prisoner reports seeing Gilmore and some sailors well. Gilmore illowed a horse.

Dewey to Leave Hong-Kong June 5. NEW YORK, May 31 .- A dispatch to the World from Hong-Kong says: "Admiral Dewey on the Olympia will sail from this port June 5. The vessel will call first at Singapore, where she is expected to arrive on the 11th, and will remain there two or three days." MANILA,

Suicide of a Quartermaster. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 31.-Robert Creighton, quartermaster's clerk on the transport Sheridan, has committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple. He was a native of New York, aged fifty, and recently arrived here from Manila.

MEETING OF SURGEONS.

Twelfth Annual Convention of the American Association.

CHICAGO, May 31.-Surgeons from all States in the Union gathered in Chicago to-day in attendance on the twentieth annual meeting of the American Surgical Association. The topics which will be discussed at the convention cover a large field 'The Technic of Laryngotomy' was the subject of a paper at the morning session to-day, by Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, president of the association. "The Surgery of the Spanish War" was the sub-Surgery of the Spanish War" was the subject of the afternoon session. Dr. N. Senn opened the discussion with a paper on "The First Aid Package in Military Surgery." He declared that the first aid packages used at present were too large to be carried conveniently by the soldiers. Dr. N. M. Feretz, medical inspector of the United States navy at Norfolk, Va., spoke on "The Battle Ship in War." Dr. George R. Fowler, of Brooklyn, read a paper on "The Organization and Equipment of Military Field Hospitals," and Prof. C. E. Naucrede closed the session with his paper, on "The Effect of Modern Small Arm Projectiles as Shown by the Wounded of the Fifth Army Corps."

UNEARTHING CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK OFFICIAL CIRCLES

pplicants for Places on the Police Force "Bled"-Row Between Captain Price and Lawyer Moss.

NEW YORK, May 31.-The sensation in the testimony heard by the Mazet committee to-day came just before the adjournment of the investigating body until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, in an angry controversy between Police Captain Price and Counsel Moss, the former having gone on the stand boiling with wrath over his treatment by Mr. Moss at previous sessions. The remainder of the day was taken up with an investigation of statements concerning alleged abuses at the Tombs prison, concert hall licenses and their method of issuing, the question of whether Timothy D. Sullivan's Dewey Theater has complied with the regulation of the police and building departments of the city, and whether other resorts in the Tenderloin district were being conducted according to the form of the law, and whether certain individuals had attempted to buy their way into, and secure positions on, the police force. Commissioner York was the first witness called, and Mr. Moss questioned him at considerable length regarding the policy of the police commissioners towards concert halls. Nothing notable was elicited. Two witnesses testified to violations of the excise law in concert halls, and one of the

women in the boxes as indecent. The Tombs prison management was taken up, Warden J. J. Hagan being called to the witness chair. Warden Hagan said there were about 360 prisoners in the Tombs, of whom forty-nine were women, twenty-five of them awaiting trial. During the day, he said, the women are allowed to congregate in a corridor, which is about seventy-five by twenty feet. The same food was provided for all classes of prisoners.

Women who had been imprisoned in the Tombs testified that they were not afforded the necessary facilities for cleanliness, and one of them, who had been accused of connection with a gang of swindlers are received. that the officer who took her from prison brought into contact with the most depraved of women, whose behavior and language was disgusting. PAID \$400 FOR NOTHING.

witnesses characterized the conduct of the

Roger Sheedy, receiving clerk of the old Dominion Steamship Company, was then called. He said that, wishing to become a policeman, he had been taken on May 18 1898, by Policeman Dugan to a man named Hart, in the liquor business, and at Dugan's suggestion had given Hart \$400 to secure im a position on the force. Hart told him he would have him appointed in about two months, at least, and that he would get a special examination. He was never cited for examination. He had given his application to Hart.

Mrs. Sheedy, wife of the former witness, was then called and corroborated her hus-band's statement. She had gone yesterday police headquarters, but an inspector had told her he could not do anything, as Dugan denied all the charges Regina O'Brien, the wife of Detective Sergeant O'Brien, was then called. She had stroduced a young man named Cunningham

to James J. Hassett, a collector of insurance, because Cunningham wished to get on the police force and Hassett had said he night be able to help him Cunningham was next called. He swore force for \$400, and that he would have to pay him \$200 down. Cunningham said Hasset told him he had as his "influence" a lawyer, who had "a great pull with Presint York." He gave Hassett the \$200 and Hasset gave him a receipt. That was in April, 1898, and his application was filed. In lugust he met Hart, to whom Hasset told he witness he had turned over the money fart asked him for \$50 more to "push the hing along." He got his examining paper, which Hasset told him to bring to him so they could "fix it with the examiners." Lat-er Hassett told him that Hart had got into he was held in Police Court for trial. The receipt from Hassett for the \$200 was put in that Hart told him that the \$200 had been given to Leo Phillips, secretary of the Civil-service Board. Captain Price was called e did not know how many times William Nelson had gone ball for prostitutes in the last six months. He knew that Nelson

Mr. Moss said that the total number at Price's station from July, 1898, to 1899, was 734, and that Sam Nelson Frank Farrell had bailed out forty-five. ty to deny in toto the testimony given against him at a previous session by Simon Buttner, proprietor of the Broadway Gar-en. He described Buttner's evidence as alse in every particular. Captain Price said hat Mr. Moss had let a man testify falsely

Then Captain Price and Mr. Moss engaged a bitter personal quarrel, each attacking private character. Captain Price ed that he knew of the existence of proection over disorderly resorts. Mr. Moss resorts in his precinct. He had arrested about 2,700 women in his precinct in the last seven months. Only three hundred of these were discharged. Mr. Moss said that this number was only a fraction of the total that were doing business in Captain Price's precinct. The witness said he did not know anything about this. He maintained that there had been no poolroom running in his precinct since last August. Mr. Moss told the witness that he would require him to give further testimony and the commit-tee then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MANY STATES REPRESENTED. Opening Session of the Transmissis-

sippi Commercial Congress.

WICHITA, Kan., May 31 .- The terth annual session of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress opened here this morning with 300 delegates in attendance. Two hundred more are expected to-morrow. Every State and Territory west of the Mississippi direct news of Lieutenant Gilmore that with the exception of Washington, Nevada and Idaho are represented. A party of 150 arrived from Houston, Tex., this morning on a special Pullman. They were met at the depot by Governor Stanley and a committee of citizens with the Wichita Band. Hon Hugh Craig, of San Francisco, president of the congress, failed to come and Vice President Prince, of New Mexico, called the congress to order. Governor Stanley, of Kan-

sas, delivered the adress of welcome. Mayor Ross spoke for the city of Wichita and the Wichita Board of Trade. Congressman-elect Julius Kahn, of San Francisco, and Governor Murphy, of Arizona, responded. After this, Mrs. Rosie Ryan, Mrs. B. Bryan and Mrs. R. A. Greer, of Houston, Tex., presented all the speakers with bou-quets of magnolia blossoms.

The first address of the session was made by Prof. Morrow, of Oklahoma Agricultural

College, on the "Introduction of Corn in Europe as a Food Product." Francis B. Thurber, of New York city, chairman of the American Exporters' Association, spoke on "Wider Markets and How to Get Them." Congressman W. B. Slosson, of Texas, spoke on "Kansas and Deep Water Ports on the Gulf." The subject of Fred W. Bentley, of Wichita, was "Equitable Freight Rates." At the evening session Hon. George H Maxwell, of San Francisco, representing the National Irrigation Congress, spoke on the creation of an inland empire. He urged that the federal government should give the West its share of river and harbor appro-priations for building great storage reser-voirs to save the waters in flood times and that title to the public lands should be ceded to individual settlers; also that the grazing lands of the West should be leased by the States at a low rate and the proceeds sed for constructing irrigation canals. Illustrated lectures were delivered by H. C. Frankenfeld, of the United States Weather Bureau, and T. H. Newel, hydro-grapher of the geological survey. Dr. Frankenfeld spoke on floods and flood prob-

A resolution introduced by Lewis, of Okla-noma, condemned Edward Atkinson, of Boshoma, condemned Edward Atkinson, of Boston, for his pamphlet against war in the Philippines and asked the National Congress to encourage the exportation of negroes to the Philippines. Other resolutions asked for the establishment of a department of mines and mining to correspond with the Department of Agriculture, and for government aid for the improvement of the merchant marine; to build reservoirs for storing waters on the upper Missouri;

DR. C. I. FLETCHER RESIDENCE—1023 North Pennsylvania street.
OFFICE—713 South Meridian street.
Office Hours—9 to 16 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8
m. Telephones—Office, 907; residence, 427.

Dr. W. B. Fletcher's SANATORIUM Mental and Nervous Diseases. 218 NORTH ALABAMA STREET. Dr. J. A. COMINGOR, Deformities and Ruptures,

34 When Building. Dr. J. B. KIRKPATRICK,

Trents Diseases of Women, the Rectum and Urinary Organs. Office in Hume building, 31 East Ohio street. Office Days-Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and

Friday. Hours-10:30 to 12 and 1 to 5. RAILROAD TIME CARD.

. M. time is in BLACK figures.—Trains marked thus: -Daily, S-Sleeper, P-Parlor Car, C-Chair Car, D-Dining Car, t-Except Sunday. C.C. C. & St. L. Ry--Big & Route City T'k't Office, No. 1 E. Wash. St. CLEVELAND LINE. Arriva Cleve, N.Y. & Bos, ex. s. 4.25 \*10.
Cleveland. New York & Boston mail...10 50 6.
Cleve, N.Y & Bos "Knickerbocker". \*6.25
BENTON HARBOR LINE.

ST. LOUIS LINE. Louis southwestern, lim, d s... CHICAGO LINE

Chicago, White City special, d p..... Chicago night express, s.... CINCINNATI LINE. vernon and Louisville ex. d...\*8.20 Vernon and Louisville ex. ds.....\*3.45 Vernon and Louisville ex. ......2.45

CIN., HAM. & DAYTON RY. City Ticket Office, 25 W. Wash. St. Cincinnati express.....\*8.55 Cincinnati fast mail, s...\*8.25 Cin. and Detroit ex. p. .. +10.45 \*10.38

Chi'go night ex. s. . 12.55 icago tast mail, s, p d .44.00 LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R

INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN R'Y.

Terre Haute, St. Louis and West...\*12.35
Terre Haute and Effingham acc....\*4.00
Terre Haute and St. Louis fast mail.\*7.05
St. Louis and all Points West.....\*11.35

VANDALIA LINE.

also asking statehood for Arizona and ces-ONLY ONE CASE OF FEVER.

New Orleans Experts Reported Miss Grillo's Death as Suspicious. NEW ORLEANS, May a.-The illness of Miss Grillo, aged seventeen years, living on Royal street, was reported by her family physician as a suspicious case. The Board of Health at once had the house disinfected. Miss Grillo died Sunday afternoon. An autopsy was held, the result of which was laid before the board of experts who, after care-

ful consideration, reached the conclusion that the case presented evidences of yellow fever. Under the agreement made with the several boards of health the finding of the oard of experts was telegraphed to them and also the fact that there was no other case in New Orleans in any way suspi MOBILE, Ala., May 31 .- State Health Officer Sanders, who went to New Orleans on receipt of news of the Grillo case of yellow fever, has made no public report, but it is measures taken in New Orleans to guard against the spread of the disease and apehends no danger from that source. It is believed Alabama will not quarantine and the local authorities are following out the Atlanta agreement not to quarantine on a

WASHINGTON, May 31. - The surgeon general of the Marine Hospital Service has received confirmation of the development of a case of yellow fever in New Orleans, but no additional information has come to him, As precautionary measures he has ordered Drs. Van Ezdorf, Carter and Murray to New

Solid Sore from Knee to Instep. Thought have to be Amputated. Walked with Crutch. Almost Wild with Pain.

Physician Said "Never could be Cured." Tries CUTICURA. Sleep after First Application. Cured in Eight Weeks.

I was afflicted with a terrible sore leg, caused by a cut. It became so inflamed that it was hought it would have to be amputated. My cian said that "it could never be cured, that it would remain a running sore on account of the poisonous state of my blood." When I got out of bed I could hardly stand the pain, and had to get along with a crutch. I tried all kinds of blood and other medicines without success, my leg getting worse until it became a solid sore from my knee to instep. Utterly discouraged and almost wild with pain, I gave up in despair, making up my mind that death would be a sweet relief. Casually picking up an old paper, I noticed the description of a man who had been cured by Cuticura remedies, afflicted like myself. I immediately procured the Cuticura Resolvent, Cuticura Soar, and Cuticura (ointment). The first application of Cuticura (ointment), after carefully washing my leg with warm water and plenty of the Cuticura Soar, gave me so much relief that I was able to sleep over half of the night, and after the third day I rested well every night. I went on improving, and in exactly eight weeks from the time I began the use of Cuticura remedies I was able to return to my trade (carpentering), well and sound.

T. C. BRISCOE,

Aug. 19, 1898. 160 W. Hunter St., Atlanta, Ge. ot out of bed I could hardly stand the pain, and

### CUTICURA Begins with the Blood and Ends with

The Skin and Scalp. That is to say it purifies the blood and circulating fluids of HUMOR GERMS, and thus removes the cause, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (cintment).